UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/717/Add.8
17 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 91 (g)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Report of the Second Committee (Part IX)*

Rapporteur: Ms. Irene FREUDENSCHUSS-REICHL (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 91 (see A/48/717, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (g) was considered at the 41st and 48th meetings, on 26 November and 13 December. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/48/SR.41 and 48).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.37

2. At the 41st meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (A/C.2/48/L.37).

3. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Leandro Arellano Resendiz (Mexico), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised it as follows:

---

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in several parts, under the symbol A/48/717 and addenda.

(a) In the second line of the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "human settlement aspects" were inserted after the words "the Strategy and";

(b) At the beginning of operative paragraph 2, the word "Concurs" was replaced with the words "Also endorses";

(c) In the penultimate line of the same paragraph, the phrase "and 14/20 on the preparations for the Habitat II Conference" was inserted after the words "United Nations system";

(d) In the penultimate line of operative paragraph 3, the words "and direction" were inserted after the word "management";

(e) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted and replaced with the following text:

> "Request the Secretary-General, in the context of ensuring high-level leadership to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) through distinct and separate management and direction as contemplated in General Assembly resolution 32/162, taking into account relevant recommendations on the ongoing restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system as it prepares for the challenges of human settlement development and management in the twenty-first century, as well as preparations for Habitat II, to give full consideration to the views expressed by Member States regarding the leadership of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);"

(f) In the penultimate line of operative paragraph 5, the phrase "with financial and human resources, and developed" was deleted;

(g) In the penultimate and last lines, of the same paragraph, the words "and ensure a more effective presence at the national and regional levels" were deleted and replaced with the words "maximizing the effectiveness of national and regional operations";

(h) At the beginning of operative paragraph 6, the word "Requests" was replaced with the word "Urges"; and in the penultimate line, before the word "preparations" the word "adequate" replaced the word "the".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.37, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 7).

B. Draft resolution contained in resolution 14/1 of the Commission on Human Settlements (A/48/8, annex I.A.1)

5. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained in resolution 14/1 of the Commission on Human Settlements, contained in the report of the Commission on the work of its fourteenth session (A/48/8) 1/ (see para. 7, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/63

6. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/63 of 30 July 1993 (see para. 7, draft resolution III).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Human settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, by which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to serve as the institutional focus for human settlements activities within the United Nations system,

Recalling also its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the intergovernmental body responsible for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, 2/

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international level for the implementation of the Strategy,

---

1/ To be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/48/8).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/43/8/Add.1).

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the implementation of the Strategy and human settlement aspects of Agenda 21 3/ and in the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Noting with appreciation that the Commission on Human Settlements and the Centre, in line with the objectives and responsibilities set out in resolution 32/162, have succeeded in placing human settlements high on the agenda for national action and international cooperation and in promoting increased understanding on the links among people, settlements, environment and development,

Noting with concern that, in many developing countries, the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living conditions of their populations, in both urban and rural areas,

Convinced that proper planning, development and management of human settlements will lead to economic and social progress and thereby alleviate poverty and promote development that is environmentally sound and sustainable in the long run, and that widespread civil conflicts and wars have left many cities and villages totally destroyed,

Reaffirming the importance of resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992 on the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Recalling resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993, in which, inter alia, it requested the Secretary-General to reconsider his proposal to abolish the post of Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), taking into account the views and recommendations of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the views expressed by Member States regarding the question of separate senior management arrangements for the Centre,

1. Endorses the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its fourteenth session; 4/

2. Also endorses with resolutions 14/7 on the strengthening of regional activities and 14/19 on the role and place of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the United Nations system and 14/20 on the

---

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution I, annex II.

4/ A/48/8 and Add.1.

preparations for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), adopted by the Commission on 5 May 1993; 5/

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) are kept under distinct and separate management and direction in accordance with their specific mandates and activities;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of ensuring high-level leadership to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) through distinct and separate management and direction as contemplated in General Assembly resolution 32/162, taking into account relevant recommendations on the ongoing restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system as it prepares for the challenges of human settlement development and management in the twenty-first century, as well as preparations for Habitat II, to give full consideration to the views expressed by Member States regarding the leadership of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that in the restructuring of the United Nations system, the Centre is maintained as the global focal point for human settlements, and that its institutional capabilities are strengthened at its headquarters, maximizing the effectiveness of national and regional operations;

6. Urges all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute and participate actively in the preparations for Habitat II;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the progress made in adequate preparations for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phrase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

The General Assembly,

Noting resolution 49/2 of 29 April 1993 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 6/

5/ Ibid., annex I, sect. A.

6/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 16 (E/1993/36), chap. IV.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/227 of 18 December 1984, by which it proclaimed the period 1985-1994 as the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/78 of 27 July 1984 on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/75 of 26 July 1991, in which it urged all appropriate international organizations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to contribute effectively to the formulation and implementation of a regional action programme for the second half of the Decade, and General Assembly decision 46/453 of 20 December 1991, in which the Assembly endorsed Council resolution 1991/75,

Reaffirming the importance of phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific,

Noting that it may not be possible to implement the regional action programme effectively and efficiently without adequate funds, and noting the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in this regard,

1. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to keep under review the level of funding to be provided for the implementation of the regional action programme, so that phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific will have a greater impact;

2. Requests bilateral donors to take note of General Assembly decision 46/453, so as to ensure that the programme approved by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications, held at Bangkok in June 1992, will be implemented effectively;

3. Invites all Governments in a position to do so to contribute to the implementation of the programme approved by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport and Communications;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it adopted the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and designated the Commission on Human Settlements the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for coordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Strategy,

Recalling also its resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992 on the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), in which it affirmed that a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy should be conducted at the Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the recognition of the renewed commitment to the Global Strategy expressed in Agenda 21, 7/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Bearing in mind the high potentials of enabling shelter strategies, which rely on labour-intensive and locally based technologies, to generate employment, demand for local products and savings and thereby promote economic development and poverty reduction,

Bearing in mind also that enabling strategies typically include activities such as institutional reforms, revision of building codes and regulations, and steps aimed at facilitating the access of the poor to critical resources, especially land and finance, which can best be implemented through partnership arrangements among the public, private and community sectors, and the empowerment of the poor and of women,

Convinced that the concept of enabling strategies synthesizes the lessons learned in the development of living conditions since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver in 1976, and that wide commitment to the implementation of such strategies represents the only viable way of reversing the deteriorating trend of those conditions,

Recognizing that, since the adoption of the Global Strategy, additional weight has been given to and further insights have been reached into several essential aspects of enabling shelter strategies, such as the requirement of gender-sensitivity and their potentials for contributing to environmentally sustainable development,

Aware of the pivotal role of adequate information in the proper diagnosis of the outcomes, opportunities and constraints of current housing processes, and in assessing the impact of policies, strategies and programmes thereon,

Having considered the third report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, 8/

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments have initiated or reformulated national shelter strategies, based on the principles of enabling all actors in the shelter sector, and that many other Governments have initiated action on particular components of a national shelter strategy and, further, that a number of Governments have commenced a process for applying selected

---

7/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference.

8/ A/48/8/Add.1.

indicators for monitoring the progress and efficiency of their national shelter strategies,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given to the implementation of the Global Strategy by donor Governments, international bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national and international levels for the implementation of the Global Strategy,

1. Commends Governments that are already revising, consolidating, formulating or implementing their national shelter strategies based on the enabling principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter for the Year 2000;

2. Urges all Governments to adopt and/or strengthen integrated national shelter strategies based on the enabling approach and principles of social, economic and environmental sustainability, and to review them regularly with a view to ensuring the improvement of living conditions, particularly of the rural and urban poor, women and the homeless;

3. Recommends that all Governments adopt a cost-effective system for monitoring progress of the national shelter strategy and adopt, as far as is feasible, guidelines for monitoring national shelter strategies and the application of shelter sector performance indicators, taking into account local conditions and sensitivity to gender considerations, when assessing the performance of the shelter sector, and publicize them within their countries, particularly on World Habitat Day, and also submit them to the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in order to enable that officer to prepare the reports on the implementation of the Global Strategy for consideration by the Commission on Human Settlements;

4. Urges Governments to integrate fully the environmental dimension in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies, taking into account the relevant components of Agenda 21; 7/

5. Invites Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the Global Strategy;

6. Urges the international community to strengthen its support to national efforts to formulate and implement enabling shelter strategies in developing countries, as recommended in Agenda 21;

7. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide increased financial and other support to Governments on the basis of an approach consistent with the Global Strategy for the implementation of the Global Strategy's Plan of Action;

8. Adopts the Plan of Action for 1994-1995 for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, 9/ and urges all Governments, relevant United Nations and private sector organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare and implement their specific plans of action.

9/ A/48/8/Add.1, chap. 3.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/717/Add.9
17 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 91 (h)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part X)*

Rapporteur: Ms. Irene FREUDENSCHUSS-REICHL (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 91 (see A/48/717, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (h) was considered at the 34th and 47th meetings, on 17 November and 10 December 1993. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/48/SR.34 and 47).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/48/L.16 AND A/C.2/48/L.77

2. At the 34th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/48/L.16) entitled "Science and technology for development", which read as follows:

---

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in several parts, under the symbol A/48/717 and addenda.

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the continuing validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 1/ endorsed in Assembly resolution 34/218 I, of 19 December 1979, and subsequently reaffirmed in resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989,

"Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3, 2/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199, 3/ Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 4/ and other resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations system concerning science and technology for development,

"Bearing in mind the critical contribution of science and technology, including new and emerging technologies, to the reactivation of economic growth and development of the developing countries and their efforts to achieve the objectives set forth by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Emphasizing the need for developed countries and international organizations to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous scientific and technological capabilities,

"Recognizing that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of assistance to build the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology and to facilitate access to technologies for, and their transfer to, developing countries,

"Noting that some of the export control policies of many developed countries have hindered the development of science and technology in some developing countries,

"1. Endorses the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1993 substantive session on the basis of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at

---

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

2/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

3/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

4/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I.

its first session, and recommends the inclusion of the coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology among the issues to be considered in the coordination segment of the Council at its substantive session in 1994;

"2. Urges that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries;

"3. Stresses that endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries is indispensable to their efforts to mobilize indigenous resources for science and technology for development and hence should remain a priority issue on the agenda of the United Nations;

"4. Emphasizes the imperative of enhancing and strengthening the role of the United Nations in supporting the developing countries in endogenous capacity-building in the field of science and technology, including biotechnology, as well as the importance of strengthening system-wide coordination of related activities so as to make the United Nations system as a whole more responsive to the relevant needs of the developing countries;

"5. Welcomes the initiative for a consultative meeting to consider ways and means for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of the developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to make provisions for convening such a meeting as soon as possible;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of programme 17, on science and technology for sustainable development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and, in particular, to provide adequate resources for the implementation of the activities proposed for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development, in accordance with the specific mandates provided for in relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"7. Stresses the urgent need to strengthen the mandate of the United Nations in the field of science and technology, particularly in technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting;

"8. Calls upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development to interact effectively, through the Economic and Social Council, in carrying out their respective mandates;

"9. Recognizes the importance of cooperation among the developing countries in the field of science and technology, building upon their comparative advantages and complementarities, and urges the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional or subregional

organizations and programmes to provide continued and enhanced support, through technical assistance and financing, for such efforts;

"10. Recognizes also the potentially important role of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development in enhancing endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries, and calls upon donor countries to contribute generously to the Fund;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution and on ways and means of reinvigorating the Fund and ensuring its effective operation, inter alia, through the mobilization of increased contributions to it to meet the needs of the developing countries."

3. At the 47th meeting, on 10 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Leandro Arellano Resendiz (Mexico), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/48/L.77), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.16.

4. At the same meeting, the representative of China made editorial corrections to draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.77 and also revised it as follows: the third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Recognizing the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the context of relevant measures to restructure the Secretariat, and Assembly resolution 47/212 of 23 December 1992,"

was replaced with the following paragraph:

"Recognizing, in the context of relevant measures to restructure the Secretariat and Assembly resolution 47/212 of 23 December 1992, the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this respect;".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.77 as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 6).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, 5/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, endorsed in Assembly resolution 34/218, of 19 December 1979 and subsequently reaffirmed in resolution 44/14 A of 26 October 1989,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 6/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 7/ the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, 8/ the recommendations and decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly those contained in Agenda 21, 9/ resolution 46/165 of 19 December 1991 and other resolutions and decisions adopted by the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerning science and technology for development,

Recognizing, in the context of relevant measures to restructure the Secretariat and Assembly resolution 47/212 of 23 December 1992, the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this respect,

Bearing in mind the vital contribution of science and technology, including new and emerging technologies, to the reactivation of economic growth and development of the developing countries and their efforts to achieve the objectives set forth by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Reaffirming that capacity-building in science and technology for development in the developing countries should remain one of the priority issues on the agenda of the United Nations,

---

5/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

6/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

7/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

8/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

9/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

Recognizing that the United Nations should play a central role in the enhancement of support and assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to build their endogenous capacity in science and technology,

Recalling the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to the developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of the developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Stressing the need for developed countries and international organizations to continue to support the efforts of developing countries to create and develop endogenous scientific and technological capabilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of strengthening endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries, 10/

1. Endorses the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 on the basis of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its first session, 11/ including the recommendation that the Council, at its organizational session for 1994, include science and technology for development as a priority subject to be considered for the coordination segment of the Council in 1994;

2. Stresses that endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries is indispensable to their efforts to mobilize indigenous resources for science and technology for development;

3. Emphasizes the vital role of the United Nations in supporting the developing countries in endogenous capacity-building in the field of science and technology;

4. Urges that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

5. Welcomes the initiative for a consultative meeting to consider ways and means for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of the developing countries, and requests the

---

10/ A/48/465.

11/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 11 (E/1993/31).

Secretary-General to make provisions for convening such a meeting, within existing resources, as soon as possible;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of programme 17, science and technology for development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 12/ and the activities planned for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development, in accordance with the specific mandates provided for in relevant General Assembly resolutions;

7. Stresses the urgent need to strengthen the vital role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology, particularly through better coordination, including in the field of technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting;

8. Calls upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development to interact effectively, through the Economic and Social Council, in carrying out their respective mandates;

9. Recognizes the importance of cooperation among the developing countries in the field of science and technology, building on their comparative advantages and complementarities, and urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional or subregional organizations and programmes to provide continued and enhanced support, through technical assistance and financing, as appropriate, for such efforts;

10. Recognizes also the potentially important role of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development in enhancing endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries, and calls on all countries in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Fund;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on ways and means of reinvigorating the Fund and ensuring its effective operation.

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1).

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/717/Add.10
17 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 91 (i)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Report of the Second Committee (Part XI)*

Rapporteur: Ms. Irene FREUDENSCHUSS-REICHL (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 91 (see A/48/717, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (i) was considered at the 42nd and 48th meetings, on 29 November and 13 December 1993. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/48/SR.42 and 48).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.2/48/L.34 AND Rev.1

2. At the 42nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Argentina, Belarus, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Germany, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Marshall Islands, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Thailand, Ukraine and the United States of America, joined by Benin, Iceland, Lithuania, Mongolia, Morocco and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development" (A/C.2/48/L.34), which read as follows:

---

* The report of the Committee on this agenda item will be issued in several parts under the symbol A/48/717 and addenda.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/221, 45/98, 45/188, 46/166 and 47/181, 47/171, and 47/191 of 22 December 1992,

"Taking note of Agenda 21 1/ and the Cartagena Commitment, 2/

"Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship and national development, 3/

"Noting chapter VII of the World Economic Survey, 1993, 4/

"Recognizing the importance of the market and the private sector for the efficient functioning of economies in all stages of development,

"Recognizing the sovereign right of each State to decide on the development of its private and public sectors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each sector,

"Recalling Agenda 21 1/ and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which acknowledged broad participation in decision-making as a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development,

"Acknowledging that entrepreneurship is a means by which participation of individuals in economic growth and sustainable development may be effectively enhanced,

"Noting that many countries continue to attach major importance to the privatization of enterprises, demonopolization and administrative deregulation in the context of their economic restructuring policies,

"Recognizing the important role of Governments in creating, through transparent and participatory processes, the enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization, in particular the establishment of the judicial, executive, and legislative frameworks necessary for a market-based exchange of goods and services and

---

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum, vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

2/ TD/364, part one, sect. A, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992.

3/ A/48/472.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.C.1.

for good management, as described in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Cartagena Commitment,

"Noting the difficulties that countries encounter in promoting entrepreneurship and in implementing privatization programmes due to lack of appropriate experience and technical capacities in those areas,

"Welcoming the activities that have been undertaken by United Nations organs, organizations and programmes and by the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in supporting national efforts aimed at creating enabling environments for entrepreneurship and for the implementation of privatization programmes,

"Recalling with satisfaction the active collaboration between the United Nations system and private-sector associations, such as the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Development Programme with the International Chamber of Commerce, the Business Council for Sustainable Development, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Group of 77,

"Mindful of Secretariat resource constraints and therefore the need to rationalize related agenda items and reporting requests,

"1. Invites Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on activities, programmes and experiences of Member States and the United Nations system concerning entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of technical assistance cooperation in this field;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to give high priority to and to strengthen, within existing resources, the activities of the United Nations system related to the promotion of entrepreneurship and related to the implementation of privatization programmes, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation, through, inter alia, better coordination;

"3. Calls upon the relevant organs, organizations, and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to develop and to, upon request, increase technical assistance and to incorporate in their respective programming and activities specific objectives that will:

"(a) Facilitate the creation of enabling environments for the establishment and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises and for the support of local entrepreneurs;

"(b) Facilitate the design and implementation of privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation policies;

"(c) Assist relevant national institutions in developing the capacities to issue appropriate policy, legal, regulatory and fiscal frameworks and incentives to promote entrepreneurship and to design and

implement privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation policies;

"4. Encourages the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in pursuing these activities to foster active partnerships between public entities and private entities, taking into account the self-organizing capacities of entrepreneurs, through, for example:

"(a) Mechanisms for discussions and consultations by relevant parties as to the appropriate ways to enhance the environment for entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation;

"(b) National and, where appropriate, regional workshops to review and disseminate experience and lessons learned locally and internationally on the promotion of entrepreneurship and on the implementation of privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report, in consultation with the heads of relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship and on policies and activities related to privatization, demonopolization, and administrative deregulation carried out by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, with reference to the UNCTAD Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization and the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Working Group on Restrictive Business Practices;

"6. Decides to review and appraise at its fiftieth session the activities related to the present resolution as a sub-item entitled 'Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development' under the agenda item 'Development and international economic cooperation'."

3. At the 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/48/L.34/Rev.1) submitted by the same sponsors, joined by Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

4. The representative of Cuba orally corrected the text by deleting in the first preambular paragraph the word "and" before "47/171" and adding at the end the words "and 47/199".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.34/rev.1 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/98 of 14 December 1990, 45/188 of 21 December 1990, 46/166 of 19 December 1991, and 47/171 and 47/181, and 47/199 of 22 December 1992,

Taking note of Agenda 21, 5/ the Cartagena Commitment, 6/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade 7/ and the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 8/

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship and national development, 9/

Taking note of chapter VII of the World Economic Survey, 1993, 10/

Taking into account the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization and the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the importance of the market and the private sector for the efficient functioning of economies in various stages of development,

---

5/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

6/ TD/364, part one, sect. A, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992.

7/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

8/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

9/ A/48/472.

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.C.1.

Recognizing the sovereign right of each State to decide on the development of its private and public sectors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each sector, bearing in mind the economic, social and cultural diversity in the world,

Acknowledging that broad participation by individuals and major groups in decision-making is a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of economic growth and sustainable development, with entrepreneurship as an important element to that goal,

Noting that many countries continue to attach major importance to the privatization of enterprises, demonopolization and administrative deregulation in the context of their economic restructuring policies, as a means to increase efficiency, economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing the important role of Governments in creating, through transparent and participatory processes, the enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization, in particular the establishment of the judicial, executive and legislative frameworks necessary for a market-based exchange of goods and services and for good management, 11/

Emphasizing the importance of a supportive international economic environment, including investment and trading, for the promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization in all countries,

Noting the difficulties that countries encounter in promoting entrepreneurship and in implementing privatization programmes owing to lack of appropriate experience and technical capacities in those areas,

Welcoming the activities that have been and will be undertaken by United Nations organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and by the specialized agencies for the benefit of recipient countries and in conformity with their own policies and priorities for development in supporting national efforts aimed at creating enabling environments for entrepreneurship and for the implementation of privatization programmes,

Recalling with satisfaction the active collaboration between the United Nations system and private-sector associations, such as the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Development Programme with the International Chamber of Commerce, the Business Council for Sustainable Development and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Group of 77,

Mindful of resource constraints of the Secretariat and, therefore, of the need to rationalize related agenda items and reporting requests,

1. Invites interested Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on activities, programmes and experiences of Member

---

11/ As described in paras. 27 and 28 of the Cartagena Commitment.

States and the United Nations system concerning entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of technical cooperation in this field;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and with due priority, the activities of the United Nations system related to the promotion of entrepreneurship and to the implementation of privatization programmes, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, through, inter alia, better coordination;

3. Calls upon the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to develop and, upon request, to increase technical assistance and to incorporate in their respective programming and activities specific objectives that will:

(a) Facilitate, as appropriate, the creation of enabling environments for the establishment and growth of small and medium-size enterprises and for the support of local entrepreneurs;

(b) Facilitate, as appropriate, the design and implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation policies and assist relevant national institutions in developing the capacities to issue appropriate policy, legal, regulatory and fiscal frameworks and incentives to promote entrepreneurship;

4. Encourages the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in pursuing those activities to foster active partnerships between public and private entities, taking into account the self-organizing capacities of entrepreneurs, through, for example:

(a) Mechanisms for discussions and consultations by relevant parties as to the appropriate ways to enhance the environment for entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation;

(b) Promoting initiatives, such as national and, where appropriate, regional workshops, to review and disseminate experience and lessons learned locally and internationally on the promotion of entrepreneurship and on the implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report, in consultation with the heads of relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, clarifying the focus of their respective activities;

6. Decides to review and appraise at its fiftieth session the activities related to the present resolution under the agenda item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation: Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/717/Add.11
16 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 91 (j)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: INTEGRATION OF THE ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION INTO THE WORLD ECONOMY

Report of the Second Committee (Part XII)*

Rapporteur: Ms. Irene FREUDENSCHUSS-REICHL (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 91 (see A/48/717, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (j) was considered at the 18th and 45th meetings, on 26 October and 6 December 1993. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/48/SR.18 and 45).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.2/48/L.6 and Rev.1

2. At the 18th meeting, on 26 October, the representative of Estonia introduced a draft resolution entitled "Integration of the countries with economies in transition from centrally planned to market economies into the world economy" (A/C.2/48/L.6), on behalf of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan and Ukraine. The draft resolution read as follows:

* The report on this agenda item will be issued in several parts, under the symbol A/C.2/48/717 and addenda.

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution 47/187 of 22 December 1992, and noting the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme as well as resolution B (48) of 26 April 1993, adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe, and resolution 49/1 of 29 April 1993, adopted by the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific,

"Taking note of the report by the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing countries with economies in transition, including the difficulties that those countries are encountering as they integrate their economies into the world economy, 1/

"1. Reaffirms that the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy, in particular through improved market access for export goods and services from the countries with economies in transition, will support their systemic transformation and will, simultaneously, have a positive impact on world trade and global economic growth and development;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen, inter alia, through better coordination by an appropriate unit within the United Nations Secretariat, the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the countries with economies in transition, and to submit a relevant report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially thereafter."

3. At the 45th meeting, on 6 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ryszard Risinski (Poland), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/48/L.6/Rev.1) entitled "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy", submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.6 and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Albania, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In the course of his statement, the Vice-Chairman also orally revised operative paragraph 1 of the revised draft resolution as follows:

(a) The commas were removed from around the words "as well as all other countries";

(b) The word "simultaneously" was removed before the words "have a positive impact on" and placed after the words "such integration will".

1/ A/48/317.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 5 below).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/175 and 47/187 of 22 December 1992 and all its other relevant resolutions,

Noting the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 2/ decision B (48) of 26 April 1993, adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe, 3/ and resolution 49/1 of 29 April 1993, adopted by the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific, 4/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing countries with economies in transition, including the difficulties that those countries are encountering as they integrate their economies into the world economy, 5/

1. Reaffirms the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition as well as all other countries into the world economy, in particular through improved market access for their exports of goods and services; such integration will simultaneously support the systemic transformation of countries with economies in transition towards market-oriented policies and will have a positive impact on world trade and global economic growth and development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen - within existing resources and through appropriate arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat - the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical activities, to provide policy advice and technical assistance to the countries with economies in transition and to promote and enhance mutual cooperation with

---

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 15 (E/1993/35), annex I.

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 17 (E/1993/37), chap. IV.

4/ Ibid., Supplement No. 16 (E/1993/36), chap. IV.

5/ A/48/317.

the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, within their respective mandates;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to study - within the scope of the implementation of the present resolution and while continuing the existing cooperation with relevant international institutions and entities - possible areas of economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, as well as with the developing countries, identifying the role the United Nations system could play in this field, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially thereafter, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/717/Add.12
16 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 91

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Report of the Second Committee (Part XIII)*

Rapporteur: Ms. Irene FREUDENSCHUSS-REICHL (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 91 (see A/48/717, para. 2). Action to be taken on questions not related to a specific sub-item was considered at the 15th, 42nd, 46th to 48th meetings, on 20 October, 29 November, 10 and 13 December 1993. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/48/SR.15, 42, 46-48)

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/48/L.3 and L.67

2. At the 15th meeting, on 20 October, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, China and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the report of the South Commission" (A/C.2/48/L.3), which read as follows:

---

* The report on this agenda item will be issued in several parts, under the symbol A/C.2/48/717 and addenda.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/155 of 19 December 1991, in which it recognized the relevance of the report entitled The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission 1/ in addressing the challenges of the South in the 1990s, especially the North-South dialogue, trade, finance, technology, regional cooperation and integration among developing countries,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on developments pertaining to the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the South Commission with special emphasis on South-South economic cooperation, 2/ which was prepared pursuant to resolution 46/155 and which recommended a comprehensive approach to the questions of South-South cooperation,

"Welcoming the support given by the United Nations Development Programme in distributing 2,000 copies of the report of the South Commission in developing countries,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the implementation of its resolution 46/155 and to report thereon, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

"2. Considers that a comprehensive and systematic overview and analysis of South-South cooperation world wide is required to stimulate intergovernmental debate, decisions and actions within the United Nations system and would be of special value in promoting such cooperation within and between regions of the South, and globally;

"3. Decides that a regular and comprehensive biennial report entitled 'State of South-South cooperation' should be prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, building on the model embodied in the report of the Secretary-General; 2/

"4. Decides further that such a report should encompass all aspects of South-South cooperation, that it should contain the necessary quantitative data and indicators, including information on the support given by multilateral financial institutions for South-South cooperation activities, programmes and projects;

"5. Requests the organs, specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions, to contribute to the preparation of this report;

1/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1990. For an overview and summary of the report of the South Commission, see A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

2/ A/48/350.

"6. Calls upon regional and subregional organs to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in preparing the report and to provide him with analytical and empirical materials, as necessary;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the first of such reports on the state of South-South cooperation and to give the report wide and timely publicity and distribution;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to bear in mind the relevance of the report of the South Commission in elaborating an agenda for development."

3. At the 46th meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ryszard Ryzinski (Poland), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/48/L.67), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.3.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67 without a vote (see para. 16, draft resolution I).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.67, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.3 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/48/L.28 and Rev.1

6. At the 42nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of Australia, China, Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and New Zealand, joined by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership" (A/C.2/48/L.28) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the validity of the objectives and commitments on development adopted by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 3/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 4/ the Declaration on the Right

---

3/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

4/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

to Development, 5/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 6/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 7/ the Cartagena Commitment, 8/ the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, 9/ which provide an overall framework for furthering international economic cooperation for development,

"Noting the ongoing work of the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report on an agenda for development, as requested in General Assembly resolution 47/181, of 22 December 1992,

"Recognizing the trends towards regional cooperation and integration, interdependence of nations and the globalization of economic issues and problems,

"Convinced that universal peace, security and prosperity can neither be fully achieved in the absence of sustained development nor through short-term relief measures or piecemeal reforms of international economic relations,

"Bearing in mind that many economic problems are globally interlinked and that the most compelling challenges facing the world community are the acceleration of development, eradication of poverty, and the need to bridge the gap between the developed and developing countries and to forge genuine international economic cooperation for development,

"Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community,

"Noting the role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in encouraging the developed and the developing countries to engage in a constructive dialogue and negotiations for advancing development and in facilitating their efforts in that regard,

---

5/ Resolution 41/128.

6/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

7/ Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

8/ TD/364, part one, sect. A, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992.

9/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.

"Convinced that the commitment to cooperation and partnership for development which has been evolving in various forums in recent years constitutes a good foundation from which to advance and promote international economic cooperation for development, which commitment has been clearly manifested in several documents, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 3/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 4/ the Declaration on the Right to Development, 5/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 6/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 7/ the Cartagena Commitment 8/ adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 9/ adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Further convinced of the importance of continuing to build upon the spirit of cooperation and partnership for development through the renewal of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries for the purpose of creating a just and equitable system of international economic relations,

"1. Reaffirms the urgent need to renew the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership;

"2. Reaffirms further that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the economic imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence and shared responsibilities, and that it should be carried out in the context of the United Nations system;

"3. Reiterates the central role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in his report on an agenda for development, an in-depth analysis and specific recommendations on ways and means to renew the dialogue, taking into account the progress achieved in the realization of the commitments referred to in the eighth preambular paragraph above and the critical need for their full implementation."

7. At its 47th meeting, on 10 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/48/L.28/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.28, joined by Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania and the United States of America.

8. The Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/48/L.28/Rev.1) without a vote (see para. 16, draft resolution II).

10. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (see A/C.2/48/SR.47).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/48/L.74 and L.87

11. At the 46th meeting, on 9 December, the representative of Colombia on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "An agenda for development" (A/C.3/58/L.74), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 47/181 of 22 December 1992 on an agenda for development,

"Convinced of the need to elaborate a framework to promote international consensus in the field of development,

"Committed to strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors and recognizing, in this respect, the need to revive the role of the United Nations in fostering and promoting international cooperation for economic and social development,

"Taking note of the views expressed by Member States on an agenda for development,

"Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to issue in the early months of 1994 the report requested in its resolution 47/181,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General; 10/

"2. Invites the President of the General Assembly to promote, in an open-ended format in early 1994, further consultations among Member States on an agenda for development, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General requested in Assembly resolution 47/181;

"3. Also invites the President of the General Assembly to request relevant programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as relevant multilateral institutions, to present their views on an agenda for development within those consultations;

"4. Further invites the President of the General Assembly to consider broadening the scope of those consultations by inviting contributions from, inter alia, scientific and academic institutions;

"5. Invites the President of the General Assembly to convey a summary of those consultations to the Secretary-General;

10/ A/48/689.

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session, no later than 1 September 1994, an update of his report on an agenda for development, taking into account the guidelines laid down in its resolution 47/181, the views presented by Member States and the consultations promoted by the President of the General Assembly;

"7. Decides to hold four special plenary meetings, at a high level, at its forty-ninth session, to consider ways of promoting and giving political impetus to an agenda for development;

"8. Decides to include an item entitled 'An agenda for development' in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session."

12. At its 48th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.87, 11/ submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Leandro Arellano Resendiz (Mexico), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.74, and orally revised it as follows:

A new operative paragraph 6 was inserted to read as follows:

"Recommends that the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session consider 'An agenda for development' as a possible topic for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1994;"

and the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

13. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.87, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 16, draft resolution III).

15. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.87, draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.74 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

11/ Had the draft resolution been issued as A/C.2/48/L.87/Rev.1, as was the intention of the sponsors, the following countries would have been added to the list of sponsors: Australia, Canada, Portugal and Spain.

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Follow-up to the report of the South Commission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/155 of 19 December 1991, in which it recognized the relevance of the report entitled The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission 12/ in addressing the issues of interest to the South in the 1990s, especially the North-South dialogue, trade, finance, technology, regional cooperation and integration among developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on developments pertaining to the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the South Commission, 13/ which proposed a comprehensive approach to the questions of South-South cooperation,

Welcoming the support given by the United Nations Development Programme in distributing copies of the report of the South Commission in developing countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to draw upon the discussions and conclusions in the report in elaborating an agenda for development;

2. Considers that a comprehensive and systematic overview and analysis of South-South cooperation worldwide is required to stimulate intergovernmental debate, decisions and actions, as appropriate, within the United Nations system and to promote such cooperation within and between regions of the South, and globally;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to present a comprehensive report entitled "State of South-South cooperation", containing quantitative data and indicators on all aspects of South-South cooperation and to be prepared with the help of all relevant organizations of the United Nations, including in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

4. Calls upon all organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions and subregional organizations, to provide analytical and empirical materials for the preparation of the report;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his report on the state of South-South cooperation to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and the Assembly will decide on the need for further reports on the matter.

12/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1990. For an overview and summary of the report of the South Commission, see A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

13/ A/48/350.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives and commitments with regard to development adopted by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 14/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 15/ the Declaration on the Right to Development, 16/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 17/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 18/ the Cartagena Commitment, 19/ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, 20/ which provide an overall framework for furthering international economic cooperation for development,

Noting the ongoing work of the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report on an agenda for development, as requested in its resolution 47/181 of 22 December 1992,

Recognizing the trends towards regional cooperation and integration, interdependence of nations and the globalization of economic issues and problems,

Convinced that universal peace, security and prosperity cannot be fully achieved in the absence of economic and social development and improvements in international economic relations,

---

14/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

15/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

16/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

17/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

18/ Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

19/ TD/364, part one, sect. A, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992.

20/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.

Bearing in mind the interlinkages between economic problems and between the economic and social aspects of development, and aware that among the most compelling challenges facing the world community are the acceleration of development, the eradication of poverty, and the need to address disparities among countries and to forge genuine international economic cooperation and partnership for development,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community,

Noting the role of the Secretary-General in encouraging all countries to engage in a constructive dialogue for advancing development and in facilitating their efforts in that regard,

Convinced that the commitment to cooperation and partnership for development, which has been evolving in various forums in recent years, constitutes a good foundation from which to advance and promote international economic cooperation for development, the commitment to which has been clearly manifested in several documents, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 14/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 15/ the Declaration on the Right to Development, 16/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 17/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 18/ the Cartagena Commitment, 19/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, 20/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Also convinced of the importance of continuing to build upon the spirit of cooperation and partnership for development through constructive dialogue among all countries, in particular between the developed and developing countries, for the purpose of promoting an international economic environment conducive to sustainable development,

1. Reaffirms the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development;

2. Also reaffirms that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibilities and the partnership for sustainable development as established at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and that the United Nations system should play a central role in facilitating such a dialogue;

3. Further reaffirms that the United Nations has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analysis and recommendations on ways and means to

promote such a dialogue, reflecting the ongoing work on an agenda for development and taking into account the progress achieved in the implementation of the commitment referred to in the eighth preambular paragraph above.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

An agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/181 of 22 December 1992 on an agenda for development,

Convinced of the need to elaborate a framework to promote international consensus in the field of development,

Committed to strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors and recognizing, in this respect, the need to revive the role of the United Nations in fostering and promoting international cooperation for economic and social development,

Taking note of the views expressed by States on an agenda for development,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to issue in the early months of 1994 the report requested in its resolution 47/181,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181; 21/

2. Decides that the intergovernmental discussions to consider an agenda for development and the reports of the Secretary-General thereon should be held at the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council and at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

3. Invites the President of the General Assembly, in addition, to promote, in an open-ended format, as early as possible in 1994, broad-based discussions and an exchange of views on an agenda for development, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General requested in its resolution 47/181;

4. Also invites the President of the General Assembly, in order to ensure the broad-based nature of those discussions, to invite relevant programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system, relevant multilateral institutions and other relevant organizations, including scientific and academic institutions, to participate fully in or present their views during those discussions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session further recommendations, as appropriate, to follow up

---

21/ A/48/689.

his report on an agenda for development, taking into account the views expressed during the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the views presented during the discussions promoted by the President of the General Assembly and summarized under his own responsibility;

6. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session consider "An agenda for development" as a possible topic for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1994;

7. Decides to hold special plenary meetings at a high level, at its forty-ninth session, to consider ways of promoting and giving political impetus to an agenda for development;

8. Decides to include an item entitled "An agenda for development" in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session.